Increases the number of members of the Commission from 3 to 5 and specifies that one member of the Commission should have experience in mining.

Allows parties to waive formal proceedings before the Commission.

Section 10. NIOSH Repealed.

Repeals the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

Section 11. State Workmen's Compensation Commission Repealed.

Repeals this Commission which has completed its function.

Section 12. State Programs.

Encourages state OSHA programs to follow federal standards when applicable to products or labeling.

Provides additional flexibility to state OSHA programs by allowing states to adopt alternative methods of enforcement that are at least as effective as the Federal program.

Section 13. Discrimination.

Extends time for filing complaints to 60 days. Requires that DOL notify the person named in the complaint and investigate within 60 days. Provides that if DOL does not decide to prosecute the case within 60 days, the complainant may take the case directly to the Review Commission for a hearing and a decision. Provides for an appeal of the Commission decision to the Court of Appeals. Encourages the use of mediation in all disputes.

Section 14. Coverage of Federal Agencies.

Covers all federal agencies under the federal OSHA requirements.

Section 15. Federal Agency Safety Programs.

Repeals Section 19 of current law which requires federal agencies to maintain their own safety and health programs (repealed because of changes described in Section 14).

Section 16. Prevention of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

Provides ''safe harbor'' for employers conducting drug and alcohol testing which follows HHS (drug) and DOT (alcohol) guidelines. Authorizes OSHA to conduct drug and alcohol testing when investigating workplace deaths and serious injuries.

Section 17. Mine Safety and Health.

Merges the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) with OSHA.

Transfers all MSHA standards to OSHA.

Requires all underground mines to be inspected at least once per year.

Requires all mining inspectors to have 5 years of practical mining experience.

Authorizes closure orders in cases of imminent danger and requires that such order be reviewable in court within one day.

Authorizes fines against miners who violate the mandatory safety standard related to smoking in the mine.

Section 18. Recordkeeping and Reporting.

Modifies recordkeeping requirements to insure that recordable injuries and illnesses are work-related, involve medical treatment, and include one or more days of lost work or restricted work.

Specifies that any records of injuries and illnesses submitted to the Secretary may not be disclosed in any manner that identifies individual employers or workplaces.

Section 19. Definitions.

Defines ''serious injury'' and ''industry.''

Section 20. Miscellaneous Technical Amendments.

Requires the Secretary to provide recommendations for legislation to avoid unnecessary duplication and coordination between this Act and other federal laws.

Requires OSHA to establish a program for certification of equipment and specifies that it be conducted by nongovernmental entities unless such facilities are not available.

Although not specifically referenced in this legislative language, it is assumed that NIOSH research activities will be transferred to another governmental agency.

Section 21. Effective Date.

This Act become effective 120 days after the date of enactment.

## A SALUTE TO ENERGY RESEARCH IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS

### HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 15, 1995*

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to commend a schoolteacher in my home district who has done a quite remarkable thing. He has led a team of high school students who built a solar-powered vehicle to become national winners of the 1995 American Tour de Sol for the best student car in the open class presented by the U.S. Department of Energy.

The teacher is Earl Billings, technology instructor at Cato-Meridian High School, a 340-student school in Cato, NY. The accomplishments don't start with the 1995 Tour de Sol title. I will list a few others in a moment. But I don't want the most important point to be lost here. That point is, research into the future is being done in our schools. It is being done all over America, in rural communities such as Cato as well as in larger cities where universities and foundations often support student teams in research the use of solar power in the future and other important projects.

And, once again, a teacher is at the helm, is the inspiration, is the guiding force—not only by giving instruction but by leading, by communicating, by relating. By planting seeds of self-worth and pride and by literally building something tangible from something abstract—an idea.

Today is Earl Billings Day in Cayuga County, as proposed by County Legislator Ralph Stanbrook, a true civic leader with whom I have worked on several community projects. In recognizing Mr. Billings, we both hope to once again draw attention to what is good in American schools—and to give credit where it is due.

And in this instance it is most definitely due.

Mr. Billings teaches a course entitled Energy, a subject which has been identified by the New York State Education Department as a highly important area of learning for high school students. Forms of energy are discussed, and their relation to our environment is presented. To get the C–M students more interested, Mr. Billings proposed the class take on the ambitious goal of designing, constructing, and testing a full-size, solar-powered electric vehicle.

That was in 1990, and what began as a teaching tool quickly came to be an unusual nonclassroom success story for the students and their vehicle, Sunpacer.

Sponsored by the North East Sustainable Energy Association from May 22 to May 26, the 1995 American Tour de Sol ran from Waterbury, CT, to Portland, ME, a total of 330 miles through five States. Sunpacer finished first in its division.

Winning was not new for the team. Students from Cato-Meridian have been racing Sunpacer since 1991. That is when they first qualified for the Tour de Sol but had to pull out to honor an earlier commitment to show the vehicle at a New York State event. That event represented their third-place ranking out of 750 projects submitted to the Student Energy Research Competition that year.

They were back in the Tour de Sol in 1992 to win the national championship; in 1993 they placed third and in 1994 they placed second before regaining the national title this year.

As outlined by Mr. Billings, there were five goals, among them to ''help reduce the millions of barrels of oil we use daily''; to heighten public awareness of electric vehicles; to show that if high school kids can build a solar-powered car, business can; to develop student skills in critical thinking, problem solving, research, and engineering; and, listed No. 1 on the important goal list, ''I wanted to excite my students about energy.''

I join the Cayuga County Legislature in saluting Mr. Earl Billings today. I encourage him to continue with this project and I congratulate him on excelling in his chosen profession.

I might add that I will look for Earl Billings and the students who work on the 1996 Tour de Sol next May. The planned route starts in New York City and ends right here in the Nation's capital, Washington, DC.

Best of luck to all the students involved with this fascinating and productive project.

## HONORING ANJILA J. LEBSOCK

### HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 15, 1995*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Ms. Anjila J. Lebsock who recently was 1 of 10 students to receive the All-American Vocational Student Awards.

A Cibola High School senior in Yuma, AZ, Anjila's special talents and determination were recognized early on by her teachers. After expressing an interest in the field of electronics, she was immersed in a special curriculum to meet her needs. During the day, she completed advanced placement courses while maintaining her rank as 1 of the top 10 students in her class. After school hours, Anjila pursued vocational studies at Arizona Western College, studying servo robotics, programmable controllers and computer-integrated manufacturing. These led her to special training programs with Weyerhauser Paper Co., the United States Bureau of Reclamation and Allied Signal. Her robotics projects earned her numerous awards at the local, State and National Levels.

In addition to displaying leadership in the classroom and the robotics lab, Anjila has also excelled as a community leader. She has represented the State of Arizona as a national VICA delegate, and held offices as regional vice president and as parliamentarian. She has also devoted many years as a Girl Scout leader and as a volunteer in the Yuma Crossing Park. Anjila's goal is to pursue a career as a manufacturing engineer.

Anjila's accomplishments point not only to the value of vocational education, but to the courage and spirit of our Nation's youth. She serves as an inspiration to us all. Again, I send my sincerest congratulations to Anjila for this deserved recognition and wish her even greater success in the future.